

Date: Wed, 30 Jun 93 09:05:49 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #798  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Wed, 30 Jun 93                      Volume 93 : Issue    798

Today's Topics:

    Collins Equipment Owner's Reports  
    Condo Communicator: Back Issue Requests  
    Cushcraft R7 SWR Problems  
    Good Band for CW QRP Operation (3 msgs)  
    Non-Resonant Antennas (2 msgs)  
    Repeater coordination, complaints? (2 msgs)  
    STS-57 Element Set JSC-025  
    The one black spot on my Field Day (longish) (2 msgs)  
    Where to find beginner's rigs?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 12:46:23 GMT  
From: iris.mbvlab.wpafb.af.mil!blackbird.afil!rmorrow@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Collins Equipment Owner's Reports  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Here are a couple of articles on Collins gear for those who are  
interested:

"Collins Owners' Reports: KWM-2 KWM-2A," \_Ham Radio\_, March 1981.

"Collins Owners' Reports: the S-Line," \_Ham Radio\_, April 1981.

Each report examines good features, poor features, problems,  
accessories, the "would you buy it again" question, and gives ratings

charts in the following categories:

- parts availability
- accessories
- price
- flexibility
- factory/dealer service
- quality of workmanship
- performance
- maintenance
- ease of operation
- reliability
- durability
- instruction book

Send me e-mail if you want more information.

Bob Morrow

-----  
Date: 30 Jun 93 12:02:18 GMT  
From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!csn!copper!  
mercury.cair.du.edu!awinterb@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Condo Communicator: Back Issue Requests  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

To those who wanted back issues of Condo Communicator:

Please send me again your names and Internet addresses. I accidentally  
deleted the file of requestors.

Thanks,

Art, N00QS

--  
Art Winterbauer N00QS  
Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu  
Packet: n0oqs @ w0gvt.#neco.co.usa

-----  
Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 11:16:42 GMT  
From: pipex!uknet!mcsun!news.funet.fi!funic!nokia.fi!ntc01.tele.nokia.fi!  
campos@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Cushcraft R7 SWR Problems

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello and thanks for reading this. I am using a CUSHCRAFT R7 Vertical and I am having "many" frustrating afternoons trying to tune it for 17 meters and especially on 30 meters. There is NO DIP in SWR on 30 meters ANYWHERE. I know the traps aren't bad because its "practically" new. I have an SWR DIP on 17 meters but I would like the SWR lower. On 17 its tuned at around 18.034 or so and I cant get it to tune to the center of the band (I have tried everything). On 30 meters there is no SWR point lower than a 3:1 everywhere. My guess is that it is tuned "somewhere" below 10.000 MHZ I am starting to wonder if other people have had this "problem". I have heard rumors but didnt beleive them. I have it working fine on all the other bands but 17 and 30 are bands I want to take advantage of. If you have any suggestions, please let me know. I use an ICOM-751A and an amplifier COMMANDER HF-2500 into the R7. (I only run about 400 Watts to be safe!) the R7 is mounted on the ground in the "forest." Any sugges[Ctions are aprreciated! If you hear me, be sure to give me a call!

73 de Javier OH8/AH6MM QSL VIA KJ6BK  
150 Km south of the Arctic Circle, in the City of OULU, FINLAND

replies to: CAMPOS@ntccclu.ntc.nokia.com

-----  
Date: 30 Jun 93 12:41:40  
From: pipex!uknet!ukc!eagle.ukc.ac.uk!ali@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Good Band for CW QRP Operation  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <29JUN199311422691@rcinet> hsdrrpb@rcinet (Richard P. Bonczek) writes:  
> I saw the QST review in the July 1993 issue, page 45 on the MFJ 9017  
>CW QRP transceiver. The article talks about the 18 MHz model.

I have the MFJ9020 20M model. It works well, my only criticisms are that the "8 pole crystal filter" claim in the advert is bogus (it's a 4 pole filter) and there is no shaping on the keying waveform so I had to bodge in some capacitors. The Curtis keyer option works fine and the audio filter option is very worthwhile.

> Does anyone have any experience on 20 QRP or 18 MHZ?

I used the 9020 as G3XAQ/6Y5 while on holiday in Jamaica last December. The whole station weighed under 5Kg so I could take it as carry on baggage on the plane. Power came from an auto battery borrowed locally. An 8 section 28ft fibre glass fishing rod supporting an inverted vee dipole gave me responses to CQs at almost any time of

the day or night. Although most of the contacts were with east coast USA, I got into western Europe and Australia on several occasions.

Rag chews at 599 over distances of several hundred miles were commonplace, so don't underestimate what 4W can achieve. There again, I had the advantages of steeply sloping ground down to the ocean and a 6Y5 callsign, both of which are worth several dB over the average home station, so your mileage may differ.

Alan

-----  
Date: 30 Jun 93 08:09:10 est  
From: psinntp!arrrl.org@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Good Band for CW QRP Operation  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

My current favorite QRP band is 40 meters, for these reasons:

- \* there are plenty of people to talk to at any time of the day, including NovTechs, who you don't get to meet again (going up in freq, that is) until 15 meters

- \* the size of a useful antenna (half-wave dipole) is manageable

- \* the pattern of a useful antenna (\*low\* half-wave dipole -- that is, 40 feet and lower) is \*optimal\* for QRP: azimuthally, mainly omnidirectional, and elevationally, largely vertical -- that is, much of the transmitted energy goes up at high angles and therefore returns to earth within a few hundred miles, where a low-power signal will be entirely readable even to people without the patience/concentration to dig for weak signals

Arguably, the best period to get your feet wet in 40-meter QRP is during the daylight hours, when a low antenna's near-vertical-incidence energy meshes with the propagation prevalent on the band during the day. Many folks are on there just futzing around, conversing, CQing -- chummy, relaxed, no DX hyperism (mind you, DX hyperism has its place).

Possible results: Using a 1-watt-output transceiver (Roger Hayward's Ugly Weekender in June 1992 \*QST\*), I can't \*not\* have at least one contact per daytime operating period if I'm really in the market for a contact. People tell me I'm S8 or S9 when \*they're\* running \*100 W\*.

I slapped together a crystal oscillator using a 12EA6 -- one of

those circa-1960 tubes meant for auto radios, with 12.6-V heater, plate and screen. Its output barely moved my power meter, and I had no means of measuring an output that low at home. I guessed that it was 25 milliwatts or so. Having only one crystal (not even the standard 7040-7045 QRP zone) and hearing no one on that spot, I called CQ and was immediately answered by a station just outside of Baltimore (if I remember right). A standard, enjoyable contact resulted. I worked one or two more folks in that operating stint, all on CQs. The W2 I worked along the Hudson said I was S8.

I measured the 12EA6's output when I got back to work after that weekend -- just under 9 milliwatts. So my contact with the Baltimore station equalled 38,000 miles per watt or so. (If you're interested in such numbers, fine. I don't live by them.)

Using a low dipole on 40 in the daytime, it's hard to emit too little RF to work \*someone\*. If just making QSOs and talking on CW is the goal, I simply can't consider running as much as 100 W; it ain't necessary. Currently, I'm fiddling with a 59 Tri-Tet; it puts out just over 2 watts. (One many possible next projects is a crystal oscillator using both sections of a 19 tube in push-pull. It was a \*QST\* project in the late 1940s: "The Last Ditcher.")

Nighttime is a bit different: Skip is longer (and more noise skips in with it), so my signal is weaker relative to the noise on two counts. But I can still work someone almost every time I sit down at the radio. How could ham life be sweeter? :-)

I smile every time I remember the salesman trying to talk me out of buying my TS-130V (10 W); yes, power supply aside, I'd have gotten more watts for my money with a TS-130S (100 W). (The two radios differed in price by about \$100, so obviously the salesman would have gotten something out of the bigger rig, too.) But my interests being what they are, the extra money and watts could not have bought me more fun.

Regards/WJ1Z

|  |  |                          |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| David Newkirk, Senior Asst Tech Editor |  | voice: 203-666-1541 X280 |
| American Radio Relay League            |  | fax: 203-665-7531        |
| 225 Main St, Newington CT 06111 USA    |  | net: dnewkirk@arrl.org   |

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Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 15:26:29 GMT

From: sdd.hp.com!hp-cv!hp-pcd!hpcvsnz!charlier@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Good Band for CW QRP Operation  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Scott A Stambaugh (n9ljx@en.ecn.purdue.edu) wrote:

: In article rapw20@email.sps.mot.com writes:  
: >I'm kinda partial to 30M. It's usually not too crowded and there's a  
: >200W limit  
: >so everyone's on about equal footing...no multi KW heavyweights to contend  
: >with. There's not usually as much DX as, say, 20M but it'll surprise you  
: >sometimes.  
: >  
: >73... Mark AA7TA

: Actually there is a good bit of DXing on 30m. But it is not always the '599  
: tu' type. You often get a chance to TALK to the other person. For those who  
: kinda new to the DXing thing, alot of 'common' (READ EUROPE) can found on  
: 30m. Also alot of ZL and VK. ZL1AMO always includes 30m when DXpeditioning  
: the Pacific islands (currently on 3d2r).  
: --scott

Another thing favoring 30m is the fact that DX worked there \*doesn't\*  
count for DXCC. Kinda helps reduce pile-ups a bit...

Since it stays open later than 20m, its a good band if you only get  
to work DX after you're done with the dinner dishes ;-)

--

Charlie Panek KX7L           Hewlett Packard Company  
charlier@lsid.hp.com           Lake Stevens Instrument Division  
                                Everett, Washington

-----  
Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 13:31:01 GMT  
From: munnari.oz.au!spool.mu.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!  
hpscit.sc.hp.com!hpuerca.atl.hp.com!edh@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Non-Resonant Antennas  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <930629172901\_1@ccm.hf.intel.com> Cecil\_A\_Moore@ccm.hf.INTEL.COM (Cecil A  
Moore) writes:

>On 20 meters, 100' of RG-58 WASTES MORE THAN HALF YOUR POWER,  
>dissipated as heat, because of the 11+/1 SWR at the coax/twin-  
>lead junction.

>To double your radiated power on 20 meters, bring the 300 ohm ladder-

>line all the way to the shack to a balanced output antenna tuner.

>73, KG7BK

>Cecil\_A\_Moore@ccm.hf.intel.com

Perfectly ok to run the twin lead back to a tuner. However, then the antenna is no longer a multi-band (tunerless) antenna. Built as designed and operated within the bands/ranges listed, the antenna works fine without a tuner. Tuners are fine, I've got my hf rig hooked to one right now myself, but there are trade-offs there too.

Cheers, 73 Ed Humphries N5RCK  
Hewlett-Packard NARC Atlanta GA  
edh@hpuaerca.atl.hp.com

-----  
Date: 30 Jun 93 14:55:31 GMT  
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!pitt.edu!hpb.cis.pitt.edu!  
hpb@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Non-Resonant Antennas  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C9Fs7q.31o@hpuaerca.atl.hp.com> edh@hpuaerca.atl.hp.com (Ed Humphries) writes:

>  
>Perfectly ok to run the twin lead back to a tuner. However, then  
>the antenna is no longer a multi-band (tunerless) antenna. Built  
>as designed and operated within the bands/ranges listed, the  
>antenna works fine without a tuner. Tuners are fine, I've got my  
>hf rig hooked to one right now myself, but there are trade-offs  
>there too.  
>

For Field Day, we built a full-sized 80M Zepp dipole fed with 300 ohm twin-lead, and ran the antenna as a sloper using Pitt's William Pitt Union as a 10 story-high antenna support.

This was my first experience with an antenna not fed via coax, and I was very impressed. We worked a ton of stations on 80 and 40, and my gut feeling is that this antenna outperformed the similarly-installed G5RV we operated last year. We even ran the twin-lead over a long metal railing to get to our operating position, and nothing bad seemed to happen. I'm now firmly convinced of the merits of twin-lead, and encourage hams who have been raised on the "coax only" school of antenna construction to give it a try.

My next experiment is to install a Zepp, attach the twin-lead to a

4:1 balun, and connect to balun to an automatic antenna tuner. I'm curious to see if this will make for an automatic no-full all-band antenna.

73,  
Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL  
hpb+@pitt.edu

-----  
Date: 30 Jun 1993 15:15:30 GMT  
From: swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!olivea!korie!news2me.EBay.Sun.COM!seven-up.East.Sun.COM!dr-pepper.East.Sun.COM!hienergy!jimv@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Repeater coordination, complaints?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I live in central Mass. We have a local repeater on 147.315 (WB1EWS). There is a repeater in Prospect, CT (N1ADE) on the same frequency that is at least a couple hundred miles away, yet can be heard daily, from S3 to S7 or so, in our area, and most other areas in central mass and northern NH. This is very annoying and seems unnecessary. The trustee has been approached and seems unconcerned. He is reportedly running legal limit and is on a high tower. Some of us were discussing what course of action was available to us to get this problem resolved. We came up blank. I'm sure the FCC doesn't want to hear it, coordination maybe? Anybody been through this before? Any suggestions?

--  
Jim Vienneau, Sun Microsystems Inc - Chelmsford, MA  
Email: jimv@east.sun.com, Amateur Radio: WB1B  
Good old Ma Bell (well old anyway): (508)442-0372

-----  
Date: 30 Jun 1993 15:52:17 GMT  
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Repeater coordination, complaints?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Install tone encode in your repeater transmitter and tone decode in all your user stations.

Band crowding and frequency re-use is a fact of life. Learn to live with it.

- Brian

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Date: 30 Jun 93 15:38:52 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: STS-57 Element Set JSC-025  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SAREX @ AMSAT \$STS-57.019  
STS-57 Element Set JSC-025

The following represents the latest Keplerian element set for STS-57  
as generated by Gil Carman, WA5NOM, at the Johnson Space Center.

STS-57

1 22684U 93 37 A 93181.47026345 .00002646 00000-0 48106-4 0 258  
2 22684 28.4595 251.4830 0061006 96.9871 263.7718 15.44753215 1397

Satellite: STS-57

Catalog number: 22684

Epoch time: 93181.47026345 = (30 JUN 93 11:17:10.76 UTC)

Element set: 025

Inclination: 28.4595 deg

RA of node: 251.4830 deg

Space Shuttle Flight STS-57

Eccentricity: .0061006

Keplerian Element set JSC-025

Arg of perigee: 96.9871 deg

from NASA flight Day 9 vector

Mean anomaly: 263.7718 deg

Mean motion: 15.44753215 rev/day

G. L. Carman

Decay rate: 2.646e-05 rev/day^2

NASA Johnson Space Center

Epoch rev: 139

Checksum: 314

Submitted by Frank H. Bauer, KA3HDO, for the SAREX Working Group  
/EX

-----  
Date: 30 Jun 1993 07:00 EDT

From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!linac!uchinews!cs.umd.edu!skates.gsfc.nasa.gov!  
nssdca.gsfc.nasa.gov!stocker@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: The one black spot on my Field Day (longish)

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jun29.214015.153750@locus.com>, dana@lando.la.locus.com (Dana H.  
Myers) writes...

>

[stuff deleted]

>

>I'm a little concerned. I'm tempted to call up the boy's parents and  
>explain what happened, since I know I would not want my children (I have  
>two) to associate with an adult who spoke that crudely and set a poor  
>example of personal respect. At the same time, I'm also inclined to  
>simply forget about it, and write him off of my list of people I care  
>about, and probably warn adult hams not to let their children associate  
>with him, other than possibly reading his column.

>

>What would you do?

>

>

[stuff deleted]

> \* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are

\*

> \* (310) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily

\*

> \* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer

\*

> \* This Extra supports the abolition of the 13 and 20 WPM tests \*

While I agree that this ham's approach as you describe it was crude, rude and inconsiderate, I don't believe that it warrants much in the way of interaction with the young ham's parents. While we may not like it, I am sure that neither the language or the behaviour was new to the boy. At 14 and even younger that type of language is already widely used in the schools (regardless of how sheltered the school might be). One of the important things that we all must learn when growing up is what behaviour is acceptable in what circumstances in our personal interactions. Your Mr. Elmer is still so childish that he just hasn't learned that and I suspect that he never will. Given some of the stuff I have read on this group there are other like him also. Regardless I don't think that you need interact with the boy's parents. He will, I am certain, be developing his own approaches to dealing with situations like this. He has to grow up sometime and sheltering him won't work.

Also, you are absolutely right about the issue. As long as you identify every 10 minutes and at the end of transmission with full callsign, the FCC requirement is fulfilled.

Erich

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Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 15:38:13 GMT

From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!newsrelay.iastate.edu!

news.iastate.edu!IASTATE.EDU!wjturner@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: The one black spot on my Field Day (longish)  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> Also, you are absolutely right about the issue. As long as you identify  
> every 10 minutes and at the end of transmission with full callsign, the  
> FCC requirement is fulfilled.  
>

True. I just remembered reading in the FCC Rule Book that "tactical" callsigns are frequently used by amateurs when they do service work at different events. These call signs, using names that may describe where the ham is or his/her primary duty, are perfectly legal as long as the ham gives his/her FCC-issued callsign every 10 minutes and at the end of a QSO.

Just \$0.02

Will

--  
Will Turner, NORDV  
wjturner@iastate.edu | "Are you going to have any professionalism, |  
twp77@isuvax.iastate.edu | or am I going to have to beat it into you?" |  
TURNERW@vaxld.ameslab.gov |  
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-----  
Date: 29 Jun 93 23:31:40 EDT  
From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Where to find beginner's rigs?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, ryme@husky.bloomu.edu writes:  
>[I]s 1W - 5W enough power for these beginners to make a solid QSO?  
>Or should I steer them to higher power, older rigs like the  
>Drake "twins" or a HW/SB-101?

This is a very tough question to answer, as it really depends on the people involved. As someone noted in their FD report, some people just get frustrated and quit. On the other hand, I dug up my 1988 FD results. I made 51 CW contacts with under 80 mW and another 11 SSB contacts with under 90 mW, while waiting for 6 meters to open up so I could finish up my 6 meter VUCC with 3 watts.

Highlights were a 30 mW 75 M SSB contact and meeting my goal of 60 < 100 mW contacts. I ended the contest by working a Novice/Tech station. However, I note that I didn't work any 20M SSB, though contacts were made on 9 band/modes combinations.

For merely hunting DX or operating contests, operating with low power can be lots of fun. Sort of like fishing with lightweight equipment. More challenge. But, if you want to run phone patches for people stuck at Little America (KC4AAA), you probably want a 20 meter monobander at 100 ft and a legal limit amplifier. Last I heard, they still don't have a satellite installation to make phone calls--its either amateur radio or silence. The phone company often gets their cut anyway--collect calls across the country weren't unusual when N3KZ, the U of Penn club station had all that aluminum in the early 80s.

Of course, there are times when running power is quite useful when DXing and contesting. We were actually challenged once by K3CR in the PA QSO party to be the top college club station, so I interrupted by QRP contest work to run stations on 40 SSB just to make sure we would win. I also guessed one night that VK0JS on Heard island would go around calling big stations on 20 meter SSB one night rather than twiddling their thumbs waiting for the band to open.

My guess is that 1 to 5 watts would work just fine for most people on 40 CW in the mornings or 10/6 meter SSB when the band is really open. If you have to operate in the evenings, 20 CW is probably the best choice, though 30M is probably better for chatting. One hint is to ignore really loud stations that aren't talking to anyone, or working one station out of a big pileup every five minutes. It is often much easier to work weaker stations. Worst is probably 20 meter SSB, unless you count 40 M crossband SSB to work DX from the USA. The problem with 20 meter SSB is that there just isn't enough room for everyone when the band is wide open, so the weak stations get trampled. Sometimes, a not quite dead 10 meter band will yield surprising results with QRP. People tend to gravitate toward the strongest signal on the band. Your weak signal might stand out if the big stations are on other bands.

Zack Lau KH6CP/1

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Internet: <a href="mailto:zlau@arrl.org">zlau@arrl.org</a> | "Working" on 24 GHz SSB/CW gear            |
|  | Operating Interests: 10 GHz CW/SSB/FM      |
| US Mail: c/o ARRL Lab                                      | 80/40/20 CW                                |
| 225 Main Street  | Station capability: QRP, 1.8 MHz to 10 GHz |
| Newington CT 06111   | modes: CW/SSB/FM/packet                    |
|  | amtor/ baudot                              |
| Phone (if you really have to): 203-666-1541                |  |

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Date: Wed, 30 Jun 1993 12:50:45 GMT

From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!hpsc.it.sc.hp.com!hpuerca.atl.hp.com!  
edh@network.UCSD.EDU

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <9306281219.AA04823@umassmed.UMMED.EDU>,  
<1993Jun28.165729.3404@news.unomaha.edu>, <1993Jun29.151124.28334@bongo.tele.com>  
Subject : Re: Field Day. A bummer!

In <1993Jun29.151124.28334@bongo.tele.com> julian@bongo.tele.com (Wayne Greene)  
writes:

- > 1. What we are going to do on field day.
- > 2. What we did on field day.

> But to be fair, sometimes to relieve monotony they do  
> sometimes discuss the other subject:

> What's wrong with the club repeater and when are we going to  
> fix it.

> Sound like your local club?

I'll bite! I was a member and then president of the Williamson County  
ARC (in central Texas) before moving to Georgia a few months ago. We  
had scheduled speakers every month with topics ranging from Getting  
that Elusive QSL (Thanks John Warren!) to Locating Interference Sources  
to Safety (HAZCOM, lightning protection, tower topics, etc.) to Building  
Your own QRP rig to Public Service Net Operations, etc. Oh, did I talk  
about Satellite Tracking and Ham Software Programs and Tours of area  
places of interest to hams? Or that we set up a neat once a year trade  
off with a sister club up the road where they came to our meeting one  
month and we went to theirs another? In short, I believe we tried to  
keep a variety of topics going that covered things of general interest  
as well as giving introductions to some more narrow topics that might  
attract interest. WCARC is not a large organization, but I think the  
club did (and still does even without me I'm sure :-) a good job!

Of course we also had "business" topics. When the repeater amplifier  
broke, the appropriate committee reported what happened, what action  
was being taken, and what (if anything) was needed from other members.  
The field day committee recruited help as needed and ran very nice  
FD activities the three years I was involved (missed them this year!).  
Our emergency coordinator kept us informed and involved in the weekly  
emergency net and in being volunteers in area public service activity.  
We had VE folks who recruited testers and testees and students and  
teachers, etc. We even had twice yearly picnics to coordinate and  
enjoy. Volunteers wrote the county emergency communications manual and

spread the results as far as possible. The ARRL was good about material and information whenever requested. Swapfests were planned and attended with much enthusiasm. I could go on.

With the volume of talent and knowledge among amateurs, it seems to me that any club with the dull agenda listed by Julian (er, excuse me, Wayne Greene!) has officers who aren't even trying and members who are letting them get away with it!

Cheers & 73 Ed Humphries N5RCK  
Hewlett-Packard NARC Atlanta GA  
edh@hpuaerca.atl.hp.com

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #798  
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